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MILLITARY MONUMENTS.

"As long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers, than on their benefactors, the thirst for military glory will ever be the vice of the most exalted characters."—Gibbon.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

"To relieve the eye in its dreary range over the unoccupied part of the Church, the government began about the year 1796, to introduce statues and monument of illustrious men.

"The first was erected to the memory of Howard. The statues of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Sir William Jones, next attract attention. But of nearly thirty persons—all the others, from Lord Nelson downwards, are heroes of the sword! and in this great *Christian* temple, one meets with daggers and great guns!—Bitish lions and Imperial eagles!—with naval captains on their quarter-decks, and generals in the act of dying from wounds received in battle.

"One of the last of the monuments, is that of General Brock, who fell at

Queen's Town, in Upper Canada, 1812.

"Over the heads of some of these are hanging the flags taken from the enemy, now reduced by time and dust to unsightly and filthy rags. What more than this could have been expected to decorate the Pantheon of ancient and Pagan Rome? What, may it not be asked, has pure Christianity to do with deeds of this description? Has the religion of the Author of our salvation any thing in it, that can sanction a feeling at variance with universal benevolence,—of 'Peace on earth, and good will to men?"—Griscom's Tour in Europe.

TAMERLANE'S MONUMENT, &C.

Tamerlane, it is said, built a monument composed of human heads, ninety thousand in number. The Indians in North America, exhibit the scalps of their prisoners, around their wigwams—and some of the South Sea Islanders, after their wars, set up human bones in fanciful display.

Genseric pillaged Rome, A. D. 457, and loaded his fleet with the spoils. Having stripped the Capitol of its numerous and costly military statues (the accumulation of ages,) as also of the relics brought from Judea, by the Emperor Titus—Genseric had them conveyed on board one of his best vessels. The ship, however, on her voyage to Africa, foundered at sea, and this precious cargo of bronze heroes, is stated to have been entirely lost!—Gibban.

The friends of peace will rejoice with us that negotiations are now proceeding in Paris for the restoration of peace. When this number of the Advocate is under eyes of our readers, the result of this conference will probably be known; and judgment can be formed how far peace—if determined—is likely to be permanent. In our present state of uncertainty, we can make no comment upon it.